The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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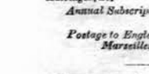
FOR LONDON.



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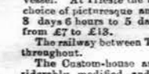
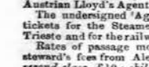


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with cargo and Passengers on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons and 140 H. P.) Captain Cottier, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
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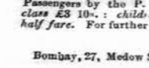

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 noon positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 16th December 1863.

EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure	28th December	.....	at 6 P. M.
Calling at Ratnagherry	29th	„ ... about	1 „
Ditto Vingoria	29th	„ ... „	10 „
Ditto Goa	30th	„ ... „	5 A. M.
Ditto Carwar	30th	„ ... „	11 „
Ditto Cannanore	31st	„ ... „	4 P. M.
Ditto Calicut	31st	„ ... „	10 „
Arriving at Cochin	1st January	... „	9 A. M.

Returning :—

From Cochin on	2nd January	.....	at 6 A. M.
Calling at Calicut	2nd „	.....	„ 5 P. M.
Ditto Cannanore	2nd „	.....	„ 11 P. M.
Ditto Carwar	4th „	.....	„ 5 A. M.
Ditto Goa	4th „	.....	„ 11 A. M.
Ditto Vingoria	4th „	.....	„ 2 P. M.
Ditto Ratnagherry	4th „	.....	„ 12 P. M.
Arriving at Bombay	5th „	.....	„ 6 P. M.

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Ditto Vingoria	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
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Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ship. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

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AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those to whom we do not reply to this notice wish their papers now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send in advance for 1864.

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Mayne's Penal Code. 3rd Edn. '62		12 8
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OF

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 17th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2¾d.
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Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
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Bank of India	25	.....	par.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	2 do.
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Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	72 prem.
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Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
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PRICES CURRENT (16th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 605 to 607
New Dholleras, (ready)	,, 605 to 610
New Bnowneuggur, (ready)	,, 600 to 605
New Oomrsvuttee	,, 570 to 575
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 590 to 592
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 570 to 575
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeravul	,, 560 to 565
New Khandeish	,, 540 to 545
New Pornteboe	,, 565 to 570
New Accote	,, 585 to 590
New Mangalore	,, 575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,430	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 8 to 7 10 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzrat	,, 6 3 to 6 4
Gingelly mixed (Black.. and White)	,, 32 to 33
	,, 37 to 38
Niger	,, 27 to 28
PRICES OF BULLION, &c.	
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 249
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,, 100½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-2-0
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	,, 102½
,, Loan 1835-36	,, 101½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
Raw Five per Cent. Loan	,, 101
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	,, 108½ prem

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To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Dect 15	Protector	Clarke	Liverpool 4 Aug.
	Sehah Jehan	McIntosh	Calcutta 14 Oct.
16	Walmer Castle	Armsley	London 1 Sept.
	Trenton	Walker	Liverpool 22 Aug.
	Golden Empire	Goodall	Point de Galle 4 Dec.
	Lota	Barker	Hongkong 2 Nov

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Dec. 16	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Japanese	Baird	Liverpool.
	Sarah Sand	Gillies	Liverpool.
	Clarger	Smyth	Liverpool.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Calicut.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sehah Jehan*, from Calcutta.—Three natives.

Per Ship *Walmer Castle*, from London.—Major and Mrs. Campbell, Bombay Army child and native servant; Captain and Mrs. Griffiths, Staff Corps and native servant; Lieut. Belling, Her Majesty's 4th K. Regiment; Lieut. Luck, Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoon; Lieut. Black, Royal Artillery; Cornet Pewell, Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; Ensign De Cetto, 72nd Highlanders; Ensign Winslow, 72nd Highlanders; Ensign Winsgrave 72nd Highlanders; Assistant Surgeon Davies Staff; Messrs. Power Babbington; Scott; Phillips; Harris; 30 men; 10 women; and 2 children Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders.

Per Ship *Trenton*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Walker and child.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Captain J. S. Trevor, Royal Engineer.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Sehah Jehan*, from Calcutta and Cannanore.—Spoke the barque *India*, from Rangoon to Bombay off Mount Dilly.

Per Ship *Walmer Castle*, from London.—On October 28, *Edward Kenny*, English ship 16-52 N., 25-15 W., Athens October 1, *Sharrenpeun*, 6-29 N., 25-59 W., for London, October 1, *Scowfell*, 6-20 N., 23-59 W., Shanghai, October 3. *Kenilworth*, 5-49 W., 24-05 St. John N. B. Montivedo, October 3, *Rose of England*, 5-49 W., 24-05 Bombay, October 5, *Metcpar*, 3-49 N., 21-58 W. from London to Sydney, October 8, *Savannahlemer*, 0-06 N., 23-27 W., Liverpool to Balsis, October 9, *Christiauna* Swedish, Brig 2-19 S., 25-22 W., G. Gow, to Montivedo, October 9, *Janita*, French barque 2-19 S., 25-22 W., *Boyanad*, Montivedo, November 6 *Garibaldi*, English ship 40-33 S. 45-19 E., from London to Calcutta, November 30, *S. Oswald* English Ship 2-19 N., 82 06 E., Madras to London, Dec. 7, *Daldon Empire* English ship 7-44 N., 77-45 E., Moreton Bay to Bombay Dec. 7, *Good Success*, English ship 2 28 N. 76-09 E., Canton to Bombay, Dec. 7, *Jane Frances* English Barque, 9-28 N., 76 03 E., Aden to Amherst, Dec. 9, *Shenshaw* English ship 10-55 N., 75-22 E., Dec. *Celestial Empire* English, 14-32 N., 73-55 E., from Calcutta to Bombay, Dec. 13, *Queen Australia* English ship 1695 N., 72-10 E., from Melbourne to Bombay, Dec. 14, *Trenton* English ship 16-06 N., 72-10 E. from Liverpool to Bombay.

Per Ship *Golden Empire*, from Point de Galle.—Ship spoken off the Post, Ship *Golden Dream*. Ship *Queen of Beauby*, *Queen of Australia*, and several other vessels names unknown.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Arratoa Apcar*, Smith, bound to China.
Ship *Veera Puncha y*, Naceda, bound to Bassein.
Ship *Fathal Aziz*, S. Moak, bound to Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Nasserwanji Manockji; 108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Lisbo and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dhanjibhai and Peroshaw Merwanji and Co.; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Cowjeed and Co.

Gorilla.—108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Virji Nursee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Sir J. Mandeville.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Canova.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Damji Hussrus and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Gocouldass Heerji.

La-ona.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mallji Sewji; 60 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 300 bags linseed, 57 cwt., Ramchand and Co.

Neptunes Car.—400 bags sunseed, 600 cwt., Nagurdass Purmanand.

Admiral Lyon.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Samji Hemrus and Co.

Sarah M.—111 bales cotton, 388½ cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy; 226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Lalloobhoy Manockjall; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Framjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Doongersee Gangji; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mallji Saffji; 83 bales cotton, 290½ cwt., Cursondass Lukmidass; 30 bales cotton, 94 cwt., Somanji Rastomji sons and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nurseo Cursonsee.

Elinore.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Lalloobhoy Manockjall; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Govindji Doongharsee.

Glasgow.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jetha Vulubji.

Glen Mason.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Roogunlji Ramdass.

E. A. Bright.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Coupland and co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and co.

Eliza.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Merwjee Khimjee; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpal; 67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt., Hurjee Dewjee and co.; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Futtachund Dowchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Doonabdass Purbhoodass; 200 bales cottan, 700 cwt., Kesowjee Chuntoo; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jetha Vulubhjee.

Englishman.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Jetha Punjoo 50 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Tecconji Vellji and co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Huridass Currendass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vussonji Jadha.

Khimjee Odowjee.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Edulji Framji and co.; 255 bales cotton, 892½ cwt., Keswji Jadowji.

For Bordeaux.

Arnaud.—2 Boxes Samples of Brandy and Claret, 1 8/12 dozens. Nowroji Ardeshir and co.

For Hoare.

Due de Malakoff.—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Jules Siegfried and Co.

Berthe et Louise.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Liladher and Co.; 67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt., Chenji Nurses and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Camx.	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Clarente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1190	Cospatrick, Kinslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
710	Daphne, Foreman.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
818	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 29
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson,	
789	Glendower, Hughes.	
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
900	Lapsato, Martin.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Munco.—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 17
701	Monarchy, Day.	Nov. 18
731	Percy Douglas, Hamon.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.	
851	Salamance, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
1193	Thunderbolt Wetherell.	
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
595	Yarra, Nairn.	Nov. 18
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
899	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robillard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 5
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Enfield, Reid.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith.	
	Admiral Smith.	
1824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1021	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
861	Amirose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
1847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1096	Arran, Martin.	
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1359	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept 29
1747	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes.	
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
382	Bulwark, Bainman yne,—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1063	Cashlan, Welburn.	
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
869	Coronet, Coveny—W. Nicol & Co.	
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1139	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1078	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross.—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
1307	Duncan Amelia, Smith.	
303	Duncairn, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
159	Frenchmans, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1259	Feronia, Hutchinson.	
1934	Fleur de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.	
1117	Henry Moore, Steward,	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1346	Harmonides Morse—Daly and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gaudy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 25
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamesjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
445	James Seddon, Jiffaris.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
	Montrose-Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
833	Nydia.	Nov. 11
1091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1075	Pallauvius, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1323	Princes Alexander, White.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	
1096	Saravak, Vaughan.	
1076	South, Wilson.	
1053	Sona Meudel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Oct. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1159	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
432	Tom Whiffler, Cotter—Jhon Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Transcendent, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	Vale Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Barona Macauley, Cuningham.—E. Latham & Co.	July 3
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Clanmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
949	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
1054	Glenaden, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	
1011	Vicksburg, Scott,	Oct. 30
	FROM BANGKOK.	
490	Ellen Masters, Glover,	
386	Nerbudda,	
899	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	Sept. 30
	FROM CARDIFF.	
810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Bannerman, Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1259	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Benumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
639	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
999	Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	Oct. 5
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	Nov. 9
936	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn —W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Warden.—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. & Co.	
	FROM KURRACHEE.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	FROM GALLE.	
	Golden Empire.	
	Golden Dream.	
1238	Queen of Australia, Rudolph.	
1235	Queen of Beauty, Chapman.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale. B. & A. Hormasjee	Nov. 1
826	Clymene.	Nov. 21
861	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
320	Ems.	
560	Euphrates (s)	
358	Faluca Sadan.	
1344	Lady Clarendon.	
464	Mary Ann.	
519	Omar Pasha.	
982	Princes Sommawatty, Robinson, Henry Forman,	Dec. 1
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	
1090	T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Rainy.	Dec. 4
363	Teazer.	
1179	Thomas Seddon, Dodde, Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 24
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
	FROM BRISBDORE.	
	Kildare W. John.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
991	Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
738	Akbar, Fizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.	
	Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.	Aug. 1
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.	
672	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
1254	Europe, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Royal Alice*, Robinson, from Kurrachee 6th Oct.; *Patrician*, Robinson, from Liverpool 6th July; and *Orissa*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Anderson, Major W. C., Staff Corps, on duty, from Mulkapore.
French, Lieutenant H., 4th Rifles, to rejoin, from Poona.
Clarke, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER, 16.

Froster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Oliver, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on duty, to Deccan.
Gillespie, Captain 106th Regt. N.I., to joia, to Nusseerabad.
Combe, Captain, 18th Regt. N.I., to join, to Bhooj.
Jepp, Lieutenant and Adjutant J.,18th Regt. N.I., to join, to Bhooj.
Hennell, Lieutenant, 18th Regt. N.I., to join, to Bhooj.
Stevens, Ensign, 18th Regt N.I., to join, to Bhooj.
Sykes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regt., to join, to Khandallah.
Trevor, Captain J. S., Royal Engineer, on duty, to Surat.
Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff on duty, to Khandallah.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 16TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP. C.B.

A Medical Committee composed, as follows, will assemble on Friday next the 18th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, to inspect and report upon unappropriated Medical Comforts bedding, &c.

President.—Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regt. N.I.

Members.—Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, Assistant Surgeon Atkins, 4th Regt. N.I.

The Committee, of which Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N.I., is President, is dissolved.

With reference to para. 6 of Garrison Orders of the 14th inst., the necessary authority having been received for admission into the County Jail of convict Ryan ,109th Regiment, he will be sent to Mazagon this evening under a suitable escort so as to reach there by 5 o'clock.

Embarkation returns for the return of the escort who brought him from Kurrachee to be made out, and sent into the Deputy Quarter Master General's Office.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, 1st Hospital Assistant Barretto, General Deputy Romb-y and Apprentice, McJuery of the European General Hospital are directed to join the Khandalla General Depot Hospital as a temporary measure, Assistant Apothecary Edmonds, arrived from Kurrachee, in medical charge of the Invalids, is directed to accompany and afford medical aid to the same on their journey from Bombay to Khandalla, returning to Bombay on the completion of the duty.

The 4th Rifles will furnish a party of one Naique and six Privates to escort by rail 293 boxes of ammunition consigned to the arsenal at Poona.

The Non-Commissioned Officer to attend to-morrow at 10 A.M. at the Commissariat Office for instructions.

The 18th Regt. N.I., will furbish a guard of one Naique and 3 Privates from to-morrow and until further orders for the protection of the Battery at Malabar Point.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th Dec. 1863.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon N. Carter, doing duty with detachment 103rd Foot, at Bombay, will proceed at public expense to join his Regiment, 109th Foot, at Kurrachee.

Assistant Surgeon W. Flollott, 106th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment 103rd Foot, now in Bombay, and under orders for Neemuch vice Carter.

On the arrival of the detachment at Neemuch, Assistant Surgeon Flollott will proceed and join his own Regiment, at Nasseerabad.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to authorise the following Transfer.

Private Edward Deal from the 1st Battalion 7th to the 44th Foot.

Apprentice George Shaw (676) of the Subordinate Medical Department is discharged the service at his own request.

The undermention-d Officers have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Staff List.

Captain W. A. Neale 3rd Regiment N. I.
Captain C. Thompson Cadre 2nd European Regiment attached to 4th Regiment N.I.
Lieut. A. I. Bannerman 9th Regiment N.I.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th December 1863 :—

Major W. S. Jones, Staff Corps.
Lieut. F. I. Strubbs, Staff Corps.
Lieut. W. H. Pye Cadre 31st Regiment N.I.
Surgeon W. Davey, Medical Establishment.

Bombardier and acting Laboratory man James Hickey unattached List employed in the ordnance Department is promoted to Serjeant under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 dated 3rd September 1862.

Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine 16th Dec. 1863.

Mr. John Weeks Acting 3rd Class Boatswain of the Schooner *Marie* is struck off the strength of the Indian Navy from this date.

Mr. Afford Raw, is appointed 3rd Officer of the *Berenice*.

Mr. C. F. Galloway 1st Class Engineer from the Floating Batteries to the Victoria rice, Mr. Hoggon transferred to the *Hugh Rose*.

Mr. Heard, 1st Officer of the *Dalhousie*, was appointed Store accountant of that vessel on the 1st October 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 4th Dec., by the Revd. H Moule, M.A., William Wilson Hunter, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Jessie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Colinton House, N.B.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 14th December, at No. 4, Grant Buildings Colaba, Walton Holmes, son of Mr. Anthony Cumming, aged 4 years 9 months and 14 days.

At Kooshtea, on the 2nd Dec., Henry Fox, of Pontefract, Yorkshire England, aged 26 years.

On Board, the P. & O. Company's Steamer *Moolton*, off Ceylon, on the 25th Nov., Frances Sophia, eldest daughter of A. H. Blechynden, Esq.,—aged 17 years and 11 months.

At Madras, on the 8th December, Lazaro Gregory, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Creado, aged 21 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Post Office Notices.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

POSTAL NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to sanction the Public Offices being closed during the Christmas and New Year vacation *i. e.*: from Thursday the 24th instant to Saturday, the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, it is notified for information of the public that during the above period the Letter-boxes at the several Receiving houses will be closed at 3, and that at the Sudder Office (Fort), at 4 P. M. daily; also there will be but one delivery of local letters received every day, as on Sundays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the North-East and South-East Railway Trains leave this every morning at 8 and 8-30 A.M. respectively, Mails for the several Stations on both lines, as named below, will be closed at this Office at 7 A.M., up to which time Letters and Papers can be posted in the Receiving box here.

Letter-boxes have been placed for the convenience of the Public at the Boree Bunder, and Byculla Railway Stations. Letters can therefore be posted therein to within five minutes of the starting of the Trains. They will be removed by the Mail Guards proceeding in charge of Mails.

NORTH EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Wassind, Shapore, Khurdee, Kussars, Egutpoors, and Nasick.

SOUTH-EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Tanna, Cullian, Narrul, Matheran, Campoolee, Khundalla, Kirkee, and Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the Rose India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers will be earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Steamer *Dalhousie* will, in all probability, reach Aden on or about the 25th instant, which will be before the Calcutta steamer that is expected there on or about the 28th if so, letters for Europe, by this opportunity, will be forwarded by the letter steamer, and a Mail packet will be closed liere accordingly at 10 A.M., tomorrow.

Letters for Suez and beyond will be liable to the usual Overland postage, those to Aden simply the inland rates.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER—1863.

First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thu.	17	Jupiter rises at 3.34	6 28	5 25	3 52	4 17	
Fri.	18	Jupiter sets at 2.54.	6 28	5 25	4 46	5 17	
Sat.	19	Saturn rises at 1.14.	6 29	5 26	5 52	6 27	
Sun.	20	4th Sunday after Advent.	6 29	5 26	7 2	7 38	
Mon.	21	St. Thomas, Abp.	6 29	5 26	8 15	8 49	
Tues.	22	Winter Commences.	6 30	5 27	9 10	9 17

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Our correspondent from the Frontier writes as follows:—"1st December. Since I last wrote, we had no fighting whatever, though a few harmless shots are fired both by day and by night.

"On the 22nd, the enemy hung out a white flag of truce, wishing to bury their dead. This was answered and hostilities ceased, but they seemed to take advantage of this with reluctance, which we attribute to suspicion of the purity of our intentions, probably caused by our flag being a rag, not of the cleanest description, tied to a bamboo.

"However they did come, and conversation with them was carried on, the tenor of which was on their part: "Why do you come here? If you want to attack the Hindoostanees at Sittana and Mahaban, why not go viâ the Darrum pass? There is your road—but you want to take our country." They carried off a good lot of dead bodies and went away.

The fact is that this little war has turned out one against all the tribes—Bonaries, Swats, Bajories, Hindoostanees, Punjab Fanatics, and Affroodees, headed by their High Priest, the Akhoond of Swat. There is also a fear that we had had a misunderstanding lately with Momund in the Peshawur valley, which may make things worse. But it is my belief that the Bonaries are about to withdraw from the contest, as they have moved off loaded with their wounded, and that the rest cannot hold together long for want of provisions; though the Akhoond seems most hostile and obstinate, and he is supreme with the tribes. I think it may end in our only having to attack the Fanatics and Pandies at Mahaban, on which hill (which is 7,400 feet high,) is Mulkah, their stronghold. The Fanatics I mention, are principally of Mahomedan extraction, who hating the iron rule of Runjeet Sing, occupied these diggings about 40 years ago, and have increased gradually—and were joined by sepoys after the mutiny so that they are rather numerous, and in their hills formidable."—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 11.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following received from the seat of war, and are glad to find that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has thus expressed himself:—

"Extract from the Field Force Orders, by the Brigadier General Commanding Eusufzaie Field Force Camp, Umbeylah Pass.

23*rd November* 1863.

"No. 174. The Brigadier Commanding Eusufzaie Field Force, has much pleasure in publishing to the Officers and troops under his command, an extract of a telegram received to-day from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He offers his congratulations to Colonel Hope C. B., and the gallant Regiment he commands, and he feels that the expression of approval of His Excellency will repay them for their exertions on the 20th instant, when they stormed and captured the Craig picquet.

"The Brigadier-General feels sure that the Officers of the Royal Artillery, who so nobly did their duty on that day, will be grateful at the receipt of this Telegram, and the Brigadier-General assures them, he will not fail to bring their services to His Excellency's notice. Lieutenant Beckett has been rewarded for his conduct and gallantry, and all officers have this assurance that His Excellency appreciates such services.

Extract from Telegram dated 23rd November, from the Adjutant-General to Sir Neville Chamberlain.

"Pray inform Colonel Hope, and 71st Highland Light Infantry and the troops whose conduct you approve of, in that occasion, that His Excellency is extremely pleased with the gallantry with which they retook the Craig picquet." —*Id.*

Our Campaign in Eusufzai has been one of the most ignominious and humiliating character. It would be both impolitic and wrong to conceal the simple fact.

The original freak for a frontier *raid* was ill-judged, and based upon huge miscalculations. The causes that have led to our present operation in the field were not only avoidable, but they positively stared our rulers in the face,—prophetic beacons of future difficulties and danger. Events upon which they hinged were woefully mismanaged; a blind policy was pursued, and a line of action entered upon which has brought positive disgrace upon British arms.

Never, perhaps, have we learnt so painful a lesson as that taught us by the Bonairees. Without fair intimation we entered the territory of a friendly tribe, advancing as it were against their hearths and homes. Our object was in point of fact not what it appeared to be; but *this* our politicals had failed, in time, to make known to the tribe in question.

Men of a high-spirited courage, intrepid in action, regardless of life, and perhaps not unsuspicious of our strangely hasty and almost secret movements, the Bonairees assumed at once the attitude of open hostility, and rushed on British bayonets with headlong bravery. They have, as far as courage and manliness are concerned, shown themselves to be desperate foes.

The force sent on service has proved, as was expected, quite inadequate for the carrying out of the hazy plan originally started upon. Our intelligence has not only been faulty, but fallacious. The nature of the pass through which our troops marched, instead of being short and easy as was represented, was difficult and dangerous in the extreme. Seven miles of tortuous path, winding between hills of considerable elevation and covered with dense jungle, led our troops to that hapless gorge, above which they now remain check-mated, defeated, for the time being, in the main object of the expedition, unable to advance a step until strengthened by reinforcements, harassed by continual night duties, and frequently and vigorously attacked by an enemy which gains confidence by the sight of the miserable attitude which we have been obliged to assume?

Our position is purely defensive. We are undergoing siege. Our regiments are weak in numbers; our Commissariat struggling to recover from the results of the hear sighted policy of the Finance Commission, which, in its excessive wisdom, reduced every army establishment to so low a pitch that we now require six months to prepare for war! "In India," said Lord Metcalfe, "everything else must yield to the necessity of maintaining an irresistible military force." Despite the many serious warnings we have had corroborative of this truism, it is yet one which our rulers seem strangely averse to recognize.

Above we have given a true sketch of our doings at Umbeyla.

We have no desire to represent the actual state of affairs gloomily. We would fain believe that there was yet a harvest of glory for our men, beyond the *Chumla* valley, in *Kabul* and in *Sitana*. We should be delighted to hear that our Politicals were not being bamboozled, and outwitted by the Gudoons. Would that it were in our power to say there has been no blunder, political or military, in Eusufzai! Would that the actions of the 30th October and 13th and 20th November had not occurred! Would that we had not had seven hundred men and twenty-six officers, killed and wounded! Would that our pickets in the pass had never been attacked or driven in! Would that we had been able to hold the "*Eagle's Nest* and *the Gorge*, and not been obliged to fall back upon *the Craig*!" Would that our men were attacking, instead of being attacked.

All we desire to express is, that we have acted foolishly throughout, and that we are now in a very false position. Where the Hindoostanie fanatics now are, is not known. The winter is setting in, and we have done nothing but lose *prestige*. It remains to be seen whether we shall learn to retire with dignity to our own proper frontier and to keep within it in future; whether an advance will shortly be made on *Mulkah*; whether a force will be sent up by the *Panjkor Durra*, or whether a spring campaign with twenty thousand men, and with further loss of life and treasure, will lead to the devastation of Swat.

We leave the solution of these knotty points to the wise men who originated the present fruitless war. Meanwhile we deeply deplore the loss of many brave officers and men.—*Id.*

NEWS LETTER.

Peshawur, 7*th December*.

Weather much as before, snow begins to be visible on one or two peaks overhanging the Khyber Pass. On the 2nd a drizzling rain fell throughout the day. Health of the station still mending fast. Major Brander, Assistant Commissary General, has been seriously ill for some time. A squadron of the Hussars, with a Battery of Artillery, &c. proceeded in the beginning of the week to form the nucleus of a provisional force at Hotte Murdan. The chief public event of the week was St. Andrew's Day, or rather its eve; on which occasion the Officers of the Highlanders entertained the Peshawur *touts le monde* at their Mess house. This national holiday used to be celebrated by the Non-Commissioned, as well as the Commissioned grade of the 79th and other Scotch Corps, with field sports and other merry making. This year we are not aware that any thing unusual occurred among the former order; unless the long deferred annual issue of padded coats can be attributed to the benevolence of the senior apostle, as it occurred on his anniversary. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* When shall we ever hear the last of that Cherat job? We understand that the General, whenever he may find leisure to hold his half-yearly inspection, is destined to listen to more than one complaint connected therewith. There is the batta for the Queen's birthday, which though no great matter, has nevertheless been thought worth keeping back by somebody or other, and which the troops are therefore justified in considering worth an effort to obtain. There is also the question of pay for the Non-Commissioned Staff of the depot; none of whom, so far as we can learn, have as yet received anything beyond a long promise. Some of the duties of temporary appointments at Cherat were of a most laborious and vexatious nature much more so than devolve on the secular staff of a regiment. Sanitaria are among the public hobbies of the day, and it only requires a suggestion by some officer in want of an appointment, backed by the recommendation of some theorising doctor of his acquaintance, to get up a full-fledged specimen any where at Cherat, Nundkote, Mulkah, (when we get it,) the ship Bentinck, or the Back of Balluff. Then for one whole summer at least, the soldiers of the district are made the subjects of a series of—to them—vexatious, fatiguing and expensive experiments; while a few deserving men are buttered up with the eclat of Staff appointments, and induced to submit to the expense of keeping up a position, and to the labour of discharging intricate duties, for any failure in which they will be promptly subjected to Court Martial, but for the successful fulfilment of which they will only be repaid with the ill-will of their temporary inferiors, and the ridicule of more fortunate or less ambitious comrades.

The rumour we lately recorded, that a hostile force was congregating in the vicinity of Subkuddur, a frontier fort directly to the north of this, proves to have been only too well founded. On Saturday a patrol of Richardson's Irregular Cavalry brought intelligence to the fort that suspicious persons were lurking in the vicinity, upon which Lieut. Bishop, with ill-fated temerity, rode out unsupported to make a reconnoissance, and was shot dead. His remains were interred in the E. I. Cemetry here this morning. A small force of Artillery and Cavalry left for Subkuddur yesterday: and the station shows signs of being at last thoroughly on the *qui vive*. Here we are safe enough; but we hope too much dependence will no longer be placed on the reported quietude of the frontier.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 9.

BENGAL.

All the newspapers of India have given the scheme for organising and paying the new Indian Medical Service; and the late Company's medical officers thought that now, at last, their anxiety and troubles might be considered as approaching their end. But this consummation appears to be far from certain, perhaps not even very probable. The scheme in question, which was very liberal and, as such, very wise, was Sir Charles Wood's, and was sent out to the Indian government for final revision, approval, or amendment. The military adviser of the government, however, has protested against its conditions, especially the pension rules, as being so liberal that, if conceded, all the senior and best medical officers of the government would almost immediately retire, and leave the service to their juniors. In fact the idea of this functionary is to keep the senior medical officers in the service by giving them nothing upon which they could retire to pass their few remaining years in comparative ease and comfort. Small as are the pensions now accorded to the medical service, a few months more will see the retirement of some of the best medical officers of the Bengal army, disgusted with the treatment which they have received. But the difficulty, every day becoming greater, is not to keep medical officers in the service, but to get any to enter it, and with the Royal medical list deficient of a hundred and thirty assistant surgeons, and the Indian medical service even worse off, the man who urges upon the government a course of mean and illiberal treatment towards the latter manifests much more boldness than judgment. A serious war may, however, burst upon us at any moment, and such a visitation will, as Sir James Outram prophecied, settle all these matters. The dying soldier and statesman was a wiser and better counsellor than the living secretary.—*Englishman, Dec.* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The 42nd Highlanders under command of Lieut-Colonel Priestly marched through Lahore yesterday morning en route to Rawul Pindee, where they expect to arrive on the 19th instant.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 9.

The Reverend Mr. Harris of Umritsur has applied for leave to England on medical certificate. The Reverend Mr. Baldwin, from Dhurmsala, is to officiate temporarily at Nowshera.—*Id.*

We had the pleasure of examining yesterday a sample of indigo made at Mooltan, by the Company recently established there. It is equal in quality to fair average indigo made in the North-Western Provinces, and in comparison with prices ruling in Calcutta at present, it may be estimated as worth in that market Rs. 100 a maund. The color is good, but the manufacture is defective from being sandy and gritty. Best Jessore indigo ranged as high as Rs. 230 by auction in Calcutta on the 3rd instant.—*Id.*

COONOOR.

The object that first meets the eye in entering Coonoor from Ootacamund, is the American Mission Chapel. It is a small white washed building, under the Ministerial care of the Reverend Scudder, and cannot possess a very large Congregation, since the sum of the conversions during the past ten years does not we believe exceed fifty-five. A little to the left, and beyond a few straggling houses, the steeple of the Coonoor Church, "All Saints," peeps out of a cluster of trees. Next, the late Travellers Bungalow, now Smith's Hotel comes into view, and then the whole of the settlement presents itself to the observer, not so charming as Ootacamund, but standing in marked contrast with the brick and mortar and unromantic Military station of Jackatalla. Considerable uncertainty rests over the name of the first Europeans resident in Coonoor, but from all we have been able to gather, the distinction is due to Colonel McGoun, whilst the first house erected is reputed to have been that of Major Minchin, now known as Glen View, and in the possession of Mr. Stanes. There are in all 36 houses in Coonoor at present, the names of which together with those of the occupants, the following list will exhibit with approximate accuracy.

1. Bell Vue.....Dr. Smith.
2. Black Heath.....Reverend Mr. Bull.
3. Hill Grove.....Colonel Woodfall.
4. Brooklands.....Reverend Mr. Wait.
5. Myrtle Cottage.....Mrs. Traill.
6. Minstead Lodge.....Colonel Salmon.
7. Tecoma Cottage.....Mrs. Wetherall and Captain Hight.
8. Hanson Cottage.....Mr. Addis.
9. Courtenay Cottage.....Mrs. Darling
10. Sunny Side.....Captain Hodgson.
11. General Kennett's House....Mrs. Hayne.
12. Peach Cottage.....Capt. Lethbridge.
13. Home Wood.....Mr. Malpas.
14. Mission House.....Missionaries on leave.
15. Capt. Holtane's House.....Mrs. Oakes.
16. Capt. Gerrard's Boarding House.
17. Glen View.....The Misses Phillips.
18. Mrs. Mulally's House.
19. Coonoor Cottage.....Mr. Lovett.
20. Woodcot House.....Mr. Hunter.
21. Woodcot Cottage.....Vacant.
22. Balaklava.....Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Herkloits.
23. Inkerman.....Lieutenant Fuller.
24. Alma Cottage.....Captain Treasure.
25. Brook View.....Mr. F. Groves.
26. Milford Lodge, (Boarding House).....Mr. J. Groves, Dentist.
27. Runnymede House.....Mr. W. Stanes.
28. Findland Cottage.....Vacant.
29. Bommand's Land.....do.
30. Bleak House.....Mr. T. Stanes.
31. Highland Cottage.....Mr. Grove.
32. Mr. Hayne's House.....Not Finished.
33. Mr. Overseer Hall's House.
34. Mr John Darling's New House.....Not occupied.
35. Brechin Brae.....Mr. Wait Junior.
36. Glenmore.....Mr. G. Dawson.

The Public Buildings are,

1. The Post Office.
2. The Market.
3. The Police Station.
4. A Native Rest House.
5. A Hospital and Dispensary.
6. Deputy Tassildar's Office.

The origin of the Coonoor Church is doubtful but as far as our information goes, the late General Kennett took an active part in its erection, and contributed largely towards the funds. He was murdered by a man who had received pecuniary assistance from him. A bond it appears was given for the money lent, which the debtor wished to extract from the custody of the General, to relieve himself of the obligation. An entry into General Kennett's residence was accordingly effected one night, but as the deceased officer was awake, and grappled with the robbers, some fatal wounds inflicted on him terminated a long, honourable, meritorious, and pious life. The Church is not wanting in architectural distinction. It is far superior to Saint Stephen's in Ootacamund, and the grave yard is kept in in the utmost order and cleanliness. The following are the names of the *adults* who have here found their last resting place.

Lieutenant Thomas Darling.
Mrs. Colonel R. Hamilton.
Miss Mary Charlotte Denison.
Mrs. Captain T. Gerrard.
Mrs. Anne Frances Shaw.
The Reverend Mrs. Richard Collins.
Arthur Umphahy Esq., M.D.
Captain F. R. Trueman.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dobree McCrea.
Lieutenant Henry Phillips.
Mrs. Captain R. S. J. Ogilvie.
Mrs. Lieutenant W. E. Hamilton.
Captain Arthur Robinson.
Mrs. Major G. G. Macdonell.
Assistant Surgeon John Maitland.
General Brackley Kennett.
The Reverend Mrs. G. Burkhardt.
Mrs. George Webb.

The lines on the Tomb stone of the latter are so singular, that we make no apology for quoting them.

"All you that pass this way along
Oh think how sudden I was gone
God does not always warning give
Therefore take care which way you live."

The present Chaplain of *All Saints* is the Reverend Mr. Bull, and he is assisted by the Reverend Mr. Wait, a retired clergyman, who we are told, has settled at Coonoor for the purpose of starting his son, Mr. Wait, in Coffee planting.

The only Hotel of long standing in Coonoor, is that which is now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Gray. It is as good as any in India, equal to most London Hotels, and far superior to any in Madras. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the personification of English middle life. Mr. Gray is a splendid specimen of the nation he represents, and Mrs. Gray combines all those qualities for which the matrons of England are so far famed. Cleanliness and order, civility without affectation, and independence without presumption, are qualities which those resorting to Gray's Hotel should expect. The establishment is far more comfortable and convenient than many a private homestead, and the best proof that its advantages are appreciated is, that it is extensively patronised. Besides being a luxurious dwelling, Gray's Hotel possesses the Garden of India. Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Loquots, and Oranges, are grown in the utmost perfection. Some idea of what Mr. Gray's orchard is will be realised, when we say that as many five hundred dozens of oranges have been collected from a single tree! In protection of property, Gray's Hotel is behind none in the world. Valuables to any extent may be left in the rooms, without the slightest probability of their being missed or stolen. Altogether, *the Coonoor Hotel*, as we should perhaps distinguish it, is about the best organised and supervised Public Establishment in India.

The late travellers Bungalow is being converted into a comfortable Hotel by Mr. Smith, the lessee. All the rooms are undergoing papering, and the furniture is to be of the best description, or of Deschamp's manufacture. Mr. Gray is so often obliged to refuse accommodation, that we have no doubt that Mr. Smith's supplementary establishment will receive adequate support.

The sights to be seen in the vicinity of Coonoor are,

1. The Hullicul Droog.
2. Lady Canning's Seat.
3. The Dolphin's Nose.
4. The Lamo's Rock.

As also a very pretty garden in Coonoor itself, belonging to Mr. J. F. Thomas, from which as well as from the others a magnificent view of the low country is obtained.

The Coffee Plantations about Coonoor are,

1. Runnymede, belonging to Mr. W. Stanes.
2. Glenmore, belonging to Mr. G Dawson.
3. Highland Cottage, belonging to Mr. Grove.
4. Bleak House, lately sold by Mr. Stanes for 2 lacs of rupees.

5. Mr. Pallaly Groves 'Estate on the Coonoor Ghat.

In addition to all this progress of civilization, Coonoor will soon have a Reading Room, and a resident nurse, maintained on a fixed monthly salary and free residence with the option of acquiring the emolumency arising from private practice. The medical charge of the settlement is in the hands of Dr. Smith, a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the residents, and whose ability and skill are of the first order. The only desideratum our readers will say is a *shop*. But this Mr. Lovett has established, and although the beginning may be poor, the after results will be more than ample to meet local requirements.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 10.

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Empire, Dec.* 3.)

In consequence of two London letters appearing in this number at the same time, we have been obliged to curtail our News of the Week.

The principal event, is the arrival on last Wednesday, of His Excellency, Sir William Denison, Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India. A salute of 21 guns was fired on His Excellency taking the usual oaths.

The war on the frontier is becoming serious. On the 18th ultimo, our Forces had to sustain a series of harassing attacks from the Boneyrees; from the heights we had vacated, in order to render our communications with the plains more easy by the Shabdaree pass. On this occasion, the picket held by the Ferozepore Seiks and 5th Goorkas, was driven in. Our casualties are great. Captain Aldrige, Captain Smith of H. M. 71st Highlanders, Lt. Jones H. M. 79th Highlanders, Lt. Chapman H. M. 101st, and Lieut. Mosely 14th P. I. were killed; and Major Rose and Lieut. Ingles of the 14th P. I. and Lieut. Stockly of H. M. 101st were wounded. We are glad to learn that large re-inforcements are being sent to the frontier. It is the only way to bring this unfortunate war to a speedy termination.

The Countess of Elgin is expected to arrive in town in a few days. It is said that the steamer *Feroze* is in readiness to convey her ladyship to Suez, arrangements for the purpose having been completed.

The Steamer *Arracan* leaves this day for Madras, for the purpose of conveying over to Calcutta, Lady Denison and family.

We have just received information of the liberality of a Parsee Merchant, in Bombay, which affords us no small gratification. We learn that a Telegram has been forwarded to the Editor of the *Hurkaru* from the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* intimating that one thousand Rupees had, on the date of the Telegram, been sent to Captain Gordon's family, a donation from Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Verily, the Parsee gentlemen in the Western Presidency are munificent in their donations.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "JOHN BRIGHT" AND THE BARK "SALAZES."

Third Day, Nov. 28th, 1863.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Gazette.*)

James Robert Scott, sworn, I hold the 1st Mate's certificate on board the steamer *John Bright*; and was on the 20th October last; and for two months previous I was second officer. I was on that night and kept the middle watch from 12 to 4 in the morning. There were three on the lookout beside myself; one man on the starboard spritsail yard, one on the port side of the bridge and the other, the third, on the after house near the standing compass. There was another quarter master at the wheel assisted by a Chinaman; this is the rule of the ship and was followed that night—all these men were relieved at 2 o'clock and fresh ones took their places. Aboobakas was the name of the man on the starboard spritsail yard. Adam Mahomed was the name of the man on the port side of the bridge—Francis Broto was the name of the quarter master—on the afterhouse near the standing compass, I don't know the name of the quarter master of the wheel. After my coming on deck at midnight I was sent for by the master, and he told me to keep a sharp look-out as we were on the track of vessels. After receiving these instructions I returned to the bridge and remained there until 2 o'clock when I went aft to heave the long line myself and then returned to the bridge and remained there till the collision.

After two o'clock the bells were struck regularly every half hour on that night, and on each occasion the lookout man hailed.

I can swear positively that this happened at six bells, three o'clock. I was walking on the bridge to and fro, every time I walked to either end of the bridge—I stopped a few seconds just to take a glance round and then walked back, I had seen 4 lights between 12 and the time of the collision, all of different vessels and all red lights. All these were seen on the starbord side of our vessel from the bow to the beam. At ½ to 3, I saw the last of these li hts—it bore forward of the starboard beam—this light continued in sight until we had brought it abaft our starboard beam then I lost sight of it. About 7 or 8 minutes before 3 o'clock, it was about a mile off. I could see the vessel's loom, but could not make out what sort of a vessel she was, nor her rig. After that time nothing occurred until about 20 minutes past three when I heard the man forward hail. I was then about 3 feet from the port end of the bridge—I was just turning about to walk to starboard—there was a little drizzling rain at the time, it was darkand thick—I could see a red light a mile off—it had been thick ahead all the watch, never cleared off properly ahead—there had been passing squalls—The wind was W. N. W. We were steering S. E. ½. E. At the time I heard the hail, the man on the look-out on the bridge was awake—I could see the man on the spritsail yard from the bridge.

The bridge is higher than any thing forward of it except the masts, the funnels are abaft the bridge, the view from the bridge forward is uninterrupted except by the masts. We have coir rigging—which is not so thick or bulky as rope rigging. On hearing the hail I jumped towards the starboard side of the bridge. —I was looking forward all the time, just as I got cast amidship I saw a vessel. I saw it was a vessel with hardly any sail a little on our starboard bow. Her head apparently was inclined to our bow all the aft part of the ship, the body of the vessel being all on our starboard side, she was about half our ship's length off—that is about 40 yards. Immediately on seeing her I cried out "Starboard, Starboard, Starboard," and then "stop the Engines" I saw no light when I first saw the vessel, but after I had sung out "starboard" I turned my head toward the vessel and then saw a red light. I had seen no light when I first saw the vessel, the light was between the main and mizzen rigging; when I first saw—it then appeared to have aft on the rail till it got to the mizzen rigging and then remained. Starboard I called out, hard a starboard after seeing the light and stop the Engines. After I had sung out starboard and stop the Engines, I saw the Chief Engineer, Crawford, on the deck, and I said for God's sake Crawford stop the Engines. Nothing else happened before the collision—which was almost instantaneous. The hail was "yass agil" meaning a ship or vessel ahead.

I had been at the starboard end of the bridge and taken my customary glance around, certainly with in a minute before the hail from forward, I saw and could see nothing. I took a good look round, I still had the direction of the Captain as to keeping a good look-out in my mind and had as I have said already seen four vessels during that watch on that side. One of the four lights had been in sight within 20 minutes of the collision. Went forward, and saw that the ship was struck a little abaft of the forechains. I called out starboard and hard a starboard—the course of the steamer was not altered after the hail, there was no time for the helm to take effect. I am positive all the lookouts were at their posts—I saw the lookout man at the spritsail yard several times between 3 o'clock and the collision, as I frequently looked forward to see if he was there, as was my custom. I saw him, he was standing up—it is a particular part of my duty to see that these lookouts are on the alert. The steerage of the vessel is with the quarter master—I was purely on the look-out, there was a compass on the bridge. We were going at the rate of 10 knots the last time the log was thrown.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Wood.—There had been no change in the weather from 3 o'clock until the time of the collision—I am quite sure of that, just previous to the collision I could see land in sight. It was the Malacca coast, distant 9 to 12 miles I can't say exactly. As to the outline of the land I did not take much notice, I am sure it was land. I don't know how the man was dressed at the spritsail yard, perhaps he might have been naked, but I distinctly saw the man standing on the spitsail yard; he was standing upright, not perched in native fashion. I could not see the man distinctly and clearly, but I could see that the man was there. I did not use a glass on these occasions when I looked at the man. When I first saw this ship it was about 40 yards distant. I saw it almost immediately after the man hailed. I was on the port side when the man called out—no time at all elapsed before I saw the vessel, as fast as I could take two skips, two jumps, almost instaneously. It must have been almost at the same moment that the man saw it first and hailed.

It is between 15 and 20 yards between the bridge and where the man was standing. I am sure it is not 100 ft.

Mr. Woods take time to consider the answer to this question.

Q.—There being no change of the weather between 3 o'clock and the time of the collision; if at the distance of one mile you could see the loom of a vessel, and if at the distance of 11 to 12 miles you could see the land, and could see the man on the lookout at the distance of 15 to 20 yards, how could you not see the *Salazes* until she was within 40 yards and at a less distance?

A.—If the vessels had been under a press of sail, I might have seen her, but as she had bare poles, I did not see her.

Q.—Why did you not order the engines to be stopt, before directing the helm to be altered.

A. The reason was because the helm was the principal thing to avoid the collision. The vessel was a little on our starboard bow, that was the only way I could have cleared her.

The reason why the steamer struck the *Salazes* as she did, was because, the helm had no time to take effect on our vessel—this was why we struck her amid ship.

Q.—Had the helm no time to effect at forty yards distance?

A.—I don't know whether this was or was not sufficient distance for the helm to take effect; when we struck the ship the after part of the ship was on our starboard bow her head was inclined towards our starboard.

Q.—Why should you have struck her as you did, if you starboarded your helm?

Since 2nd October last. I have been 2nd officer of the *John Bright*, I joined 7 or 8 days before leaving Bombay—it is the first time I have been an officer on board of a steam-ship.

By the Court—What part of the Malacca Coast did you see?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it high land.

A.—The land was rising and falling I could see the outline, the horizon was sufficiently clear.

Recalled by the Court.

At the time of the collision or just previous, I heard no noise on board the bark and no shouting.

The Court here took a recess for quarter of an hour, until 2 p. m.

After recess 2 P.M.

John Lawrence Kirby.—Sworn. I am Surveyor for Lloyds, and Examiner of Seamen Mariners at Singapore under Government. I have been so about 4 years—since the Act first came into operation, am also a certificated Master Mariner. I think my certificate is dated in 1848. I left the sea in 1858—being about ten years as Master at sea.

Mr. Pollard.—I propose to shorten the case, with the consent of Mr. Woods, in the examination of the *experts*, referring to former questions and answers of the parties; the *experts* having heard the whole testimony and statement of the case. The court saw no objection and Mr. Woods consented.

Capt. Kirby, states.—I have heard the whole evidence on this case and the questions put to Capt. Bolton and his answers as to the efficiency of lights, and proper precautions in this case.

I fully agree with the evidence and opinions given by Capt. Bolton not only with regard to the efficiency of the side lights of a vessel, but generally in all the evidence he gave. I agree with him decidely in the opinion that when the steamer was seen a mile off under the circumstances stated, that if I thought I had not been seen by the steam ship it was but an ordinary measure of precaution to throw my vessel aback in order to avert a collision.

I think this is the shortest, quickest and most effective manoeuvre.

I am speaking under the impression that the vessel was not seen by the steamer. In that case I should try to attract the attention of the steamship by making a decided noise, such as the report of a musket or gun, and by showing a large light from the ship. Supposing *Salazes* to have been in the state described by the Pilot, as not being under command, I should have considered it incumbent upon me to have exhibited a blue light or flaring light over the whole ship.

With the steamer a mile off, and being to windward. I do not consider shouting or ringing the bell or even blowing a *foghorn* to be a sufficient step to take under these circumstances—I do not think they could have been heard by the steamer.

I heard the evidence of the Captain as to the greatest width of the *Salazes* being abreast of the foremast and the evidence of the mate describing the position of the port light.

If the light was placed on the rail the light would necessarily be broken by the main and fore rigging.—If outside of the rail and the lamp were not so extended from the ship's side as to show clear of the greatest width of the ship it would not be fitted as prescribed and within the meaning of the Act, as the light would be intercepted.

I quite agree with Captain Bolton also in the opinion, that the lamp might be burning and visible to those on board, and visible, within the meaning of the Act, to persons on board another vessel—as to cast the light the requisite distance, the lamp must not only be burning, but have a sufficiently strong flame to emit rays of light.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods:—I never saw a ship with dead eyes or rigging inside of the rail, but have seen many on the rail. I saw, the *Salazes* but in her case cannot remember whether her rigging was or was not outside of the rail. Assuming the position of the *Salazes*, to be as stated by those on board the steamer and seen on the starboard, and the lights outside the rail to be burning brightly, taking the evidence as given—I think that had the lights been burning bright they must have been seen from the steamer at the prescribed distance two miles. The ship nearly abeam. Had I been on board the *Salazes*, under the circumstances stated, I should never have believed that I must have been seen by the steamer, but on the contrary that I could not have been seen as their green light was constantly bearing in the same direction, and I should not have kept on my course.

If I had seen the steamer at the distance seen on board the *Salazes* when I first saw the green light should have had no fear of a collision, but when I saw she continued to approach and was within a mile the green light still bearing the same as at first, I should then have been sure she did not see me and I would have taken measures to avoid a collision.

Q.—Would it not have been better to keep her under command than to throw her back?

A.—I should have thrown her back. All my answers are on the presumption that the steamer did not see the ship.

By the Court.—I was never on board a steamer except as a passenger.

Re-examination by Mr. Pollard.

At the time at which the green light of the steamer had steadily approached to within a mile of me, preserving the same bearing towards my vessel, there are but two conclusions I could draw from the fact. One being that I had not been seen from the steamship, the others that if I had been seen they must believe me to be at anchor—and have gone ahead.

By the Court.—That is not a usual place to come at anchor—but closer in shore. It is not an uncommon thing for vessels in the straits of Malacca to drop a kedge anchor.

By Mr. Pollard, whichever of those conclusions I came to I am still of the same opinion as Captain Bolton.

By the Court.—I should have thrown myself *aback*—(that is with the sail pressed back against the mast by the wind.)

Edwin Lewis Sworn—I am a Master Mariner I command the steamer *Queen of the Netherlands*. I have been Master Mariner nearly 20 years, and in my present command nearly eight years employed by the Dutch Government. I have heard the testimony of Captain Bolton and Captain Kirby. I concur with them perfectly, in every respect. Previous to my present command, my former experience as a Master Mariner has been in sailing vessels. I agree with them as to throwing the vessel *aback*, the only addition I would make to throwing the vessel *aback* is by putting the helm it might be to port.

Those were the only two courses which would have brought the vessels side by side, eased the concussion, and prevented the vessel sinking in case of collision, this is supposing her to be under some small control at least.

As to the lights—I have the best lights that can be procured in Europe.

In my answer as to the lights I concur with Captain Bolton and Captain Kirby, but I would say in addition from my own experience, that I have the best light that can be procured in Europe and that so far as my experience goes I should trim the lamps even more frequently than once in 4 hours. And I do not believe that any side light could burn properly for 8 or 9 hours without being trimmed. I consider it a perfect impossibility.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods.

We use cocoanut oil on board the steamer—the *Koningen*.

Q.—Would you deem it prudent to take such a steamer, as the *John Bright*, and to go at the rate of ten knots an hour on such a night as described, and in such a place, when you could not see the *Salazes*, 40 yards off?

A.—Once only in 8 years I have gone at half speed while running at night.

Q.—Repeated.

A. Under the circumstances I have heard stated, I would have kept on at the pace described in the Straits of Malacca—the best answer I can give to the question is, that in the route to Batavia which is narrower and where the currents are stronger I have only once in 8 years stopped to go at half speed. I generally go 8 knots out of the *Koningen* sometimes 8½ or nine I *have heard of* 10 to 12 (*not* great laughter.)

Q.—It is about the average?

A.—I just told you eight.

Q.—Would the circumstance of carrying the mails instead of a cargo of merchandize induce you so to keep on?

A.—The responsibility to a conscientious man is the same,—let whatever may be the value or article of cargo.

Richard Adams.—Sworn. I am a Lieut. in H. M service, and have been so for over 8 years. I am at present commanding H. M. steamer *Janus*. I have heard the previous testimony of Captain Bolton, Captain Kirby, and Capt. Lewis—and I consider that the steps alluded to by them, putting the helm down and letting go the braces migh have assisted to avert the collision, but if I were under the impression that the lights I had—had not been seen I would have considered it necessary or expedient to show *additional lights*. I think that the best thing the *Salazes* could have done would have been to have shown *additional lights*. This I consider but an ordinary step of precaution, it is the first thing that struck me as necessary under the circumstances. I agree with them as to the advisability and expediency of the trimming the lamps (*as a rule every two hours.*) I consider it would be unsafe to go 8 or 10 hours with my side lights untrimed. To the best of my belief the rule as to trimming lamps every two hours is a universal rule.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods.

I am speaking as to steamer's lights.

Francis Purvis sworn.—I am a Commander in H. M. Navy. I am in command of H. M. Steamer *Pantaloon* I have heard the testimony of Messrs. Bolton, Kirby and Lewis, and of Lieut. Adams and the circumstances on which that evidence was given and I concur fully on the testimony given by those gentlemen.

Cross-examined.

Q.—Would you Captain Parvis, in such a locality as the Straits of Malacca, and on such a night as has been described, steam at the rate of ten knots, an hour, when you could not see the *Salazes* as far as 40 yards?

A.—I should not have felt myself justified in going under steam at 10 knots, if the night were such that a red light if burning rightly could not be seen at a distance of 40 yards.

If it were quite impossible to see a vessel without a light and with the same sail set as the *Salazes* at less than 40 yards, I should not deem it prudent to steam at the rate of 10 knots an hour in a narrow channel.

Aboobakar sworn.—[Mr. Geils and a native Interpreter Acting.)—I recollect the fact of the collision and was then on board the Steamer *John Bright*. At two o'clock I was on watch, I was the lookout stationed on the starboard side on the spritsail yard. I remained there from 2 o'clock until the collision. I did not sleep, if I had, the Capt. would have tied me up in the rigging. It was dark, I saw a ship. I hailed when I saw her, I saw the vessel about the distance from the witness box where I am standing to the public road, (this distance was measured by direction of the Court and ascertained to be about fifty yards) about 50 yards on our starboard bow, I hailed Mate I see a ship.

I saw one large sail and two top sails. I looked against the ship and saw she was very near.

The mate (Malin) called out port.

Q. Was it port or starboard?

By Mr. Woods—I object to the question.

Mr. Pollard by the 30th Sec. of the evidence Act. No. 2 of 1855. By permission of the Court a party is allowed to cross-examine and discredit his own witness.

By the Court—I have been 12 years at Sea—from my infancy—(laughter, the witness is probably over 50 years of age and grey headed) I mean from 10 or 12 years of age—I don't know the meaning of the hard a port or starboard.

By Mr. Pollard—When I looked at the ship after telling the mate I saw a vessel. I looked at the ship again and spoke again to the Mate. The Mate called out. The steamer was stopped, and the sailing vessel ran into the Jib boom of the steamer—(great laughter.)

Mr. Wood—We are entitled to get all this down.

Mr. Pollard—Yes, if you can get it down.

Just before the collision there was a red light held in the hand by some one in the work (collision). I saw no light at first; it was after I hailed the Mate that I saw a light. After the hail and just before the collision, I heard a bell rung and saw a light shown by the hand.

Cross-examination by Mr. Woods,

I am a Bangalore man—I see well, perfectly well.

Q Can you see that I have got a wig on?

Mr. Pollard.—I object to any question based on false premises or taking that for granted which is not a fact. It is not in evidence that the learned Counsel has a wig on.

A.—I see black and white.

Q. You see the white of my face and the black of my waistcoat?

I see you wear a white shirt and a black coat.

Q. I suppose from the spritsail yard you can see every thing on the ship.

A. My business is look forward and not aft.

Q. Did you see a glass in the Captain's hand?

A. No.

Q Did you see the mate on the bridge.

A. Yes, I saw him well and distinctly on the bridge. I saw that he had warm-dark clothes on. I could not see land well—only a little, I don't know what land it was, I did not see any land. I saw one ship with three masts, I don't know whether it was a square rigged ship or not—her light was a red light—towards land—I did not see the land then, I cannot say how far the light was, whether one mile or not.

I did not see any other light; had there been any other light I could have seen it.

As soon as I saw the ship from the steamer I hailed—I was quite cold—the wind was not very strong, it was

horrors of the American civil war, no one can with greater minuteness enumerate the evil it inflicts upon the country. "The President," he informs us, "has in progress of this war demanded a total of two millions of men; he asks for 600,000 more—more than 1,400,000, have already gone forth to the battlefield." "Experience has shown," he continues, "that every year wastes one-half of our armies. If it now numbers 700,000 men, each day diminishes its number by 1,000." To carry on this murderous war the country is "burdened with a debt, which is variously estimated to be from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000;" and so he goes on, talking of "inevitable bankruptcy, national ruin, social anarchy, and disorder." But, when he has said all this, could any man believe that he ends by declaring that "he is in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war?" He is as willing to "put forth the exertion of every material power" as any one of his opponents. Only, while the Republicans wish to employ "force, force alone," he is disposed to "superadd the power of conciliation." What cannot be achieved by *subjugation* he would hope to effect by compromise.

This is, and ever will be, the stumbling-block for these amiable Union-Democrats. They agree with the Republicans that "the Union must be saved," that "the Constitution must be upheld." Were they to come into power to-morrow, they would consider themselves bound to carry on the war—nay, to push it on with still greater vigour, but they would give the Southerners to understand that they wished for peace: that they would make peace with them on any terms that might "save the Union and uphold the Constitution." This presupposes, of course, that there is a corresponding disposition to reconciliation and reunion in the South. Mr. Seymour tells us "there are hundreds and thousands of Unionists at the South: nay, more, he believes that at this hour a majority of the Southern people, if they could return once again within the folds of this Union, and feel themselves protected by its Constitution, would again come back to their allegiance." This is Mr. Seymour's opinion, the conceit of a man who lives in Albany, deep in official business and knows no more about the South than what he learns from hearsay. But, place him to-morrow at the head of the Government, invest him, not only with the President's, but with all a dictator's powers, and what would he do? What would he do if he found that the South would hear nothing of conciliation or compromise, but insisted on separation from the abhorred Yankee? This is the Republican answer to all Mr. Seymour's specious arguments: and since, in all probability, they say, the Opposition would not get us out of the scrape of this war any sooner than the present Government, the best policy is to back the present Administration with all the people's forces, as it only can best be secured by undivided action. It is very possible, indeed, that long as Mr. Seymour's speech was, it did not convey the whole of the orator's mind. It is possible that, like his friends Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, the Governor of New York cares less for the Union and the Constitution than for peace, and that, where conciliation might be found impracticable, he would not shrink from separation; but, were it so, it would prove that either his character is not sufficiently strong, or that the time has not yet come for him to be outspoken on this subject. The hour and the man for that object may, perhaps, never come. The longer I live among these Americans the stronger I feel the conviction growing upon me that it is neither power of eloquence nor prestige of authority that can move them out of their fond conceit of national Union. They must have their country, their continent, their world all to themselves. They will make one people so long as such an object can be attained by "the expenditure of the last dollar, or the sacrifice of the last man." They are boasting, vainglorious race, and delight in hyperbole; but in this matter of the Union I believe they are mainly in earnest. They will not go forth themselves as fighting men so long as conscripts can buy substitutes, and natives can bribe foreigners, and whites can impress negroes. As with all commercial and industrial people, they will fight with gold (or paper) rather than iron; but they will not given up the game without a long, stubborn, desperate strife; and they will side with those, no matter how ruthless and fanatical, who are least likely to "lay hands on the plough and look backward," ostracising the Peace-at-all-price politicians of the Vallandigham school, and sneering at Seymour and his milk-and-water Peace-Union and conciliation theories.

There is, in the meanwhile, no lack of efforts made to minister fresh stimulus to the innate sanguineness and endurance of these stiff-necked Yankees. The papers here incessantly repeat that "the suppression of the forces of the rebellion can and should be completed within the next six months." It is difficult to guess who are the fools deceived by these mad predictions. Privately, no one dares to assert that the war will end at the close of three or 30 years.

Again, there is no end of crowing at some alleged improvement in the state of the national finances. "Within seven months," we are told, "the people of the North have subscribed and paid for at par over $330,000,000 of six per cent. bonds." The amount of 5-20 bonds taken by the people in the course of last week was over $36,000,000; on Saturday and Friday alone $23,000,000 of such bonds were taken. This is hailed by many as a proof of the people's confidence in the Government and faith in the destinies of the country. The Opposition, however, sees little reason to congratulate the Government on the results of these operations. "A great parade is made of the stock sold," they say, "but little is said of the certificates paid: dlr. 30,000,000 of 5-20 bonds at 6 per cent. were sold by the Treasury, but as large a sum of certificates at 5 per cent. was sold: dlr. 35,000,000 of 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness are maturing. The Government realizes, actually, very little money. The process is simply converting paper, on which it pays 5 per cent. in "green-backs," into other paper, on which it pays 6 per cent. gold—*i. e.*, at the present state of gold 9 per cent. The necessity of issuing more paper money is not removed thereby. In fact, the operation is one to put more paper in the market, after the conversions which have been effected.

Without presuming to enter into the merits of this financial question, which seems to me to puzzle Americans even more than strangers, there is no doubt but the "inflation of the currency," as they love to call it—the rise in the premium of gold and in the price of all commodities—is severely felt by the lowest classes; labour is not to be procured on any terms, and there are incessant strikes among mechanics of every description. These Northerners console themselves with the assurance that their enemies are worse off than themselves. "Mr. Memminger," says the Confederate journals, "still grinds out, night and day, currency of which it takes five dollars to buy a pound of pork, and one dollar to buy a pound of flour." The Northerners repeat these statements, and fancy they can easily reconcile themselves to gold at 146½ when they hear that at Richmond "it takes 12 dollars of paper to buy one dollar in gold." No doubt it will take time to break down the almost boundless prosperity of the North, or the ruin of the South is gradually being accomplished. But the North should consider that the Confederates are fighting for dear life; that any amount of sacrifice is cheerfully made if thereby the great object can be accomplished; and if that object is frustrated, the bankruptcy of the South will fall with all its weight on the victorious North, and it will be a consolation, however meagre, for the Southerners that their country should fall as utterly ruined, desolate and worthless, a prey into the hands of its conquerors, as the despair of its defenders could contrive to make it.

The Democrats are very indignant against the Government for sending home thousands of soldiers that they might vote in this day's election. Over 4,000 of these transportation tickets were received at one single office in Washington on Saturday last. From 20,000 to 30,000 men are said to have left Meade's army on a ten days' leave of absence. The complaint of the men in opposition is chiefly that the public are to bear the expenses not in the interest of one party, as the soldiers to whom furloughs have been granted were all declared Republicans, while the Democrats sued in vain for leave of absence. They protest, besides, that by thinning the ranks of the combatants the position of the army is imperilled, as it was at the time of the Pennsylvania election, when, owing to the same cause, Lee was enabled to drive up Meade to the defences of Washington. "What," they say, "if Lee should happen to be particularly anxious for battle during these days? he must be at the trouble to seek the Army of the Potomac at New York."

Several persons have been arrested at Columbus, Ohio, charged with a "diabolical plot to upset the Government of that State, or, at least, to release the State or war prisoners, more than 3,000 of whom were confined at Camp Chase and in the Columbus Penitentiary. Among these is the famous John Morgan. The liberated captives were to cross the Ohio River at Maysville, probably to initiate a guerrilla warfare in the rear of the Army of the Cumberland. The whole charge rests on the assertion that one of the alleged conspirators had supplied the money for the purchase of axes and chloroform. The persons arrested are Mr. Cathcart, late School Commissioner, Mr. Crisop, Mr. Slade, and Dr. Gazelle (obscure persons, but suspected of Copperhead tendencies), and two washerwomen, Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. M'Donald, who had business at Newport, a suburb of Cincinnati on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, and are supposed to have been the bearers of treasonable correspondence. The prisoners have been admitted to bail on $10'000 securities each, and have retained as their counsel the Hon. George Pugh, late Democratic candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State, and the most eloquent barrister in Cincinnati.

No news of deeds of arms to-day, but only the anticipation, vain and vague as usual, of something that may come to pass to-morrow. The results of the elections were such as all sensible persons anticipated. According to the returns of the Democrats themselves, the Administration has obtained a majority of more than 15,000 votes in the State of New York. The city itself though it still gave the Democrats an absolute majority of 21,000, has fallen short by 10,000 of the majority by which Governor Seymour was elected last year. There is no doubt but the success of the Republicans has been equally great in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas, where partial elections came off also yesterday, everywhere with the best order and calmness; indeed, with an apathy which naturally sprang from security on the part of that party which has actually achieved the victory. The peace-at-any-price men have gone to the wall, with Fernando Wood and Vallandigham. The war-with-conciliation men have followed them, with Seymour and his friends. It will take no small amount of adversity to sober these Yankees: still, no one can predict what would happen were the Southerners to hold out in their present position till the next Presidential election.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.

The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.

Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and Light Colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Illusion, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jaconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes,
Pink, Blue, Black, Tulle, White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and Sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Aeophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrina" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Ca himere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in White, and all the Fashionable Colors.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Seal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflies.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, and Fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain-hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Crape and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, Calcutta always in hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths,
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Vests, Quilting and Vesting.
Best English Long-cloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Kilmarnock or Forest Wideawake Hats.
And every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Fancy Braces, Worsted Yarn and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Rifle and Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Hosiery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N.B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest patterns Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Cellar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Scissors and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Batter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,,	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	125
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee k	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	,,	15 to 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs.	30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	,,	25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 19 to 25.		
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons' Apron	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash.	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels.	,,	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c		

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE,

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Business Announcements.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

FBORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.

38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—

The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.,

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)

RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—

Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Corsets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Pink Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ..... 2 per cent per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at sight from one to six months' sight.
The Current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1½d.
4 ,,	,,	2s.	1½d.
3 ,,	,,	2s.	1½d.
2 ,,	,,	2s.	1d.
1 ,,	,,	2s.	0½d.
On Demand	,,	2s.	0½d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5. and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Banks bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on their being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a Lady, her christian name should be given in full.

All drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares, free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ ,,
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—
Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to

1	month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	5 do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	6 do.
Do. 12	do.	do.	7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BAPAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life premiums and interest	,,	20,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	80000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	250,000

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
Directors.

T. T. Liddesdale Esq.	C. M. Keir Esq.
Gavin Steel Esq.	Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq.

Medical Referee.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—W. Nicol & Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY are desirous of drawing the attention of the public to this institution, feeling that as it becomes better known, the benefits it offers will be more generally appreciated by persons wishing to insure their lives.

The object of the Society is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, and it is conducted somewhat on the principle of mutual insurance offices.

The fund is divided into shares and eighths of shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares or parts of shares, but not exceeding four entire shares. Shares may be on the life of the subscriber or on that of another person, and the interest in the Society may at any time be transferred or assigned, due notice to that effect being given to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

The principle of the Society is the equal division of the fund accumulated during the period over which each Society extends to the holders of policies which have lapsed through the death of persons whose lives were insured.

Each Society lasts for a period of five years, and the institution is permanent by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires to which existing policies are transferred.

The value of the shares in the Societies already closed were as follows :—

First Society ending 31st December	1833	Rs.	7,469
Second do.	do. 1838	,,	7,476
Third do.	do. 1843	,,	9,708
Fourth do.	do. 1848	,,	9,545
Fifth do.	do. 1853	,,	9,133
Sixth do.	do. 1858	,,	8,636

and the Directors confidently expect that the value of shares in the Seventh Society terminating on the 31st December will be fully equal to the average previous Societies.

Any persons desirous of entering the Society will receive full particulars by applying to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, sq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, 6 ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£643,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	1½d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6	do. 5	,,
Do. 12	do. 6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

Where a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £122,688 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND UMBALLA. BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the